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NEW TEREPELLID ANNELIDS
THELEPUS HAITIENSIS and TEREPELLA HIATA

Two New Species From Haiti.

By A. L. TREADWELL,
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NEW TERESELLID ANNELIDS

THELEPUS HAITIENSIS and TERESELLA HIATA*

Two New Species From Haiti.

BY A. L. TREADWELL,
Vassar College.

(Fig. 14)

Through the courtesy of Director Beebe the polychaetous annelids collected on the 1927 expedition of the New York Zoological Society to Haiti were submitted to me for examination. While most of the material was made up of old species, two are new, and their description follows.

THELEPUS HAITIENSIS, sp. nov.

Collected at Station 27418. The type is in the collections of the New York Zoological Society.

The type is 85 mm. long and contains about 80 somites but is incomplete posteriorly. The prostomial width is 2 mm. From the anterior end the body rapidly increases in width as far as the region of somite 15. Somites immediately behind this point are smaller than somite 15 and at somite 38 there is an abrupt narrowing, the diameter from here to the posterior end showing only a very slight decrease. The upper lip is rather heavy and smooth, having a recurved margin and longitudinal lines on its inner face. A transverse band forms the lower boundary of the mouth. Behind this is a broader band, its width equaling about one-half of its length, the ends curving so as to enclose and cover over the transverse band above mentioned. There is no trace of eye spots. The tentacles are of varying sizes, the largest relatively very heavy. All are grooved longitudinally.

There are three pairs of gills on somites 2, 3 and 4. Each gill arises as a transverse basal ridge whose free edge is prolonged into a large number of fine filaments smaller than any tentacles, and all having a peculiar translucent appearance. A space equal in width to about that of one quarter of the gill-base, separates the gill of one side from that of the

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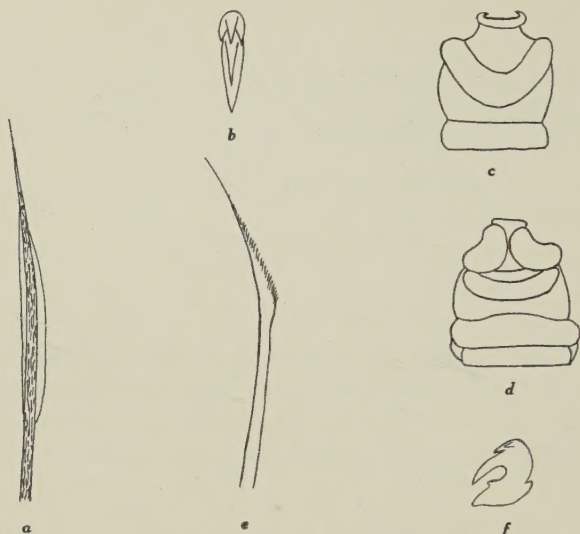


Fig. 14. A—Seta of *Thelepus haitiensis* x 250. B—Uncinus of *Thelepus haitiensis* x 250. C—Anterior end of *Terebella hiata*, dorsal view, x 10. D—Anterior end of *Terebella hiata*, ventral view, x 10. E—Seta of *Terebella hiata* x 250. F—Uncinus of *Terebella hiata* x 250

other. In length and number of filaments the first gill is larger than the second and the second larger than the third. The ventral shields are most prominent anteriorly, less so toward the posterior end, the median furrow is distinct and each shield more or less wrinkled on its margins.

The first setae are on the third somite, while uncini begin on somite five. The setae are all slender, bilimbate (Fig. 14a), widen a little toward the end and terminate in a sharp point. The uncini are in a single row in each uncinigerous somite, (Fig. 14b). Each uncinus has a powerful hook, with two or three smaller hooks at the apex. Both setae and uncini extend to the posterior end of the body and are similar in character throughout.

TEREBELLA HIATA, sp. nov.

Collected at Station 27289. The type is in the collections of the New York Zoological Society.

The type is 80 mm. long with a prostomial width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Body measurements in terebellids are deceptive because through mus-

cular contractions or through the action of preserving fluids the soft bodies of these annelids are usually distorted. In the type as it appears after preservation the width at the eighth somite is 4 mm. and this width is approximately maintained as far back as somite 22. Posterior to this point, the body narrows decidedly and the pygidium is not more than 0.25 mm. wide.

The tentacles are long and heavy and deeply grooved longitudinally. They arise from a broad basal plate which extends posteriorly over the first somite (Fig. 14c). Dorsally the upper lip seems rather thin, but ventrally it is thicker and bends around so that (Fig. 14d) it appears as a sausage-shaped lobe on either side of the mouth, the two lobes almost meeting in the mid-ventral line. The lower lip is small. There are no eye spots visible. The first somite is about as long as the two following somites taken together, later ones increase slightly in length but owing to obvious distortions no definite rule can be given as to these variations. There are 14 ventral shields, increasing in length but decreasing in width, from in front posteriorly.

There are three pairs of gills on somites 2, 5 and 8. The third pair are more than twice as long as the first, the second intermediate between these. Each gill arises by a stout basal stalk which divides in an irregularly dichotomous fashion to end in a dense tuft of short branches.

The simple setae begin on somite 4 and probably occur in all somites though I was unable to demonstrate them in the last 3 mm. of the body. They have stout shafts. The apical region is bent nearly at right angles, drawn out into a sharp point and toothed along the edge (Fig. 14e). The apex of this flattened portion is often curved into a different plane from that of the main part. The uncini are sometimes in one, sometimes in two, rows. Each (Fig. 14f) has a stout hook with a smaller apical one, and much smaller ones on either side of this. Only one of these is figured.

